

# The New Deal

*The Great Depression and  
World War II (1929–1945)*



The New Deal

The Second New Deal

Consequences

## Thematic Icons



Economics and business



Geography and environment



Historical concepts and questions



Politics, government and citizenship



Society and culture



War, diplomacy and foreign policy

**Icons:** For more detailed instructions, see the *User Guide*



Flash activity (these activities are not editable)



Teacher notes included in the Notes page



By the end of this section, you will be able to answer the following key questions about the Second New Deal:

- What was the Second New Deal?
- What were some major programs in the Second New Deal?
- How were unions affected by the New Deal?
- How were women and minorities affected by the New Deal?



# Second New Deal



The economy had improved by 1935, but the depression was far from over.

Encouraged by First Lady **Eleanor Roosevelt**, FDR launched the **Second New Deal**, or Second Hundred Days.

Eleanor Roosevelt was a social reformer and feminist. During FDR's time in office, she redefined the role of First Lady by giving all-female press conferences, speaking domestically and abroad and writing articles for multiple publications.





# Second New Deal programs



The Second New Deal focused on improving the use of national resources and meeting the immediate needs of the American people. Press on the tabs of each folder to learn about some of the programs started during the Second New Deal and after.

Press **start** to begin.

**start**





# How did it help?



The three main goals of the New Deal were: **relief** for the poor, economic **recovery** and financial **reform**. Can you sort the following New Deal Acts, Amendments and agencies into the correct categories?

Press **start** to begin.

start





Between 1933 and 1941, union membership exploded from 3 million to over 10 million.

Rather than unionizing a specific profession, some argued that workers should form industry-wide unions to bargain more effectively.

In 1938, these unions split from the American Federation of Labor (AFL) to form the **Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO)**.

A popular form of protest became the **sit-down strike**. By occupying a factory, strikers prevented bosses from bringing in new workers to break the strike.





To avoid alienating Southern Democrats, FDR never committed to a civil rights agenda. As such, the New Deal never benefitted women or non-whites as much as white men.

Press **start** to learn more.

start







# Election of 1936

The election of 1936 was an overwhelming victory for Roosevelt and the New Deal.

It marked the first time in history that the majority of black voters voted Democrat, and the first time labor unions gave their united support to a presidential candidate.

1936 marked the creation of the **New Deal coalition**: a diverse group of voters that supported the Democrats through the 1930s and '40s.





# The importance of the New Deal



Different people had different goals for the New Deal. Discuss the importance of the following New Deal programs, then drag them into place based on which you think were the most important.

Press **start** to begin.

**start**

